

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraphs [0001] and [0002] with the following:

[0001] ~~This file is a Continuation-in-Part of Ser. No. 09/780,733, filed Feb. 9, 2001. The present application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/966,124, filed September 27, 2001, now U.S. Patent No. , which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent No. 6,592,067, filed February 9, 2001, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.~~

[0002] ~~This invention relates to the field of paper roll dispensers. In particular it relates to a carousel dispensing system for paper towels adapted to dispense paper from a plurality of rolls. This invention relates to the field of proximity sensors. In particular it relates to the field of phase-balance proximity sensors. It relates to grounding for static electricity buildup on the dispenser build-up in dispensing systems.~~

Please replace paragraph [0022] with the following:

[0022] ~~The invention comprises to a carousel-based dispensing system for paper towels, in particular, which acts to minimize actual wastage of paper towels. The invention comprises means for holding and positioning at least first and second rolls of paper with respect to each other, means for dispensing paper from the first roll, means for dispensing paper from the first and second rolls simultaneously when the first roll reduces to a predetermined diameter of paper, means for positioning the depleted first roll for replacement without the necessity of removing the second roll and means for dispensing from the second and replacement rolls simultaneously when the second roll reduces to a predetermined diameter of paper. The present invention is directed toward a method of grounding a dispenser to control the build-up of static electricity. A low impedance path is connected to elements internal to the dispenser. The low impedance path is also connected to a surface contact spring which is adapted to contact an~~

external surface to which the dispenser is mounted. Static electrical charge which accumulates on the internal elements of the dispenser is discharged through the low impedance path and the contact spring to the external surface.

Please delete paragraphs [0023] and [0024].

Please replace paragraph [0040] with the following:

[0040] FIG. 4A shows the dispenser case 48 with the carousel assembly 30 and transfer bar 44. The carousel assembly 30 is fully loaded with a main roll 66 and a stub roll 68, both mounted on the carousel arms 32 and to rotate on the rotating reduced friction paper towel roll hubs 34 (only shown from the back of the carousel arms 32). In the carousel assembly 30, the two carousel arms 32, joined by corresponding bars 40 and cross members 42, rotate in carousel fashion about a horizontal axis defined by the carousel assembly rotation hubs 38. The locking bar 36 is supported, or carried, by a corresponding bar 40. The corresponding bar 40 provides structural rigidity and support. The locking bar 36 principally serves as a locking mechanism. Each paper towel roll 66, 68 has an inner cardboard tube which acts as a central winding core element, and which provides in a hole in paper towel roll 66, 68 at each end for engaging the hubs 34.

Please replace paragraph [0059] with the following:

[0059] The output signal at pin 1 98 of component U1A 90, e.g., a TL3702 158, is a square wave, as shown in FIG. [[2A]] 8A. Two waveforms are generated at the inputs of the second comparator, U2B 102. The first comparator 90 is running as an oscillator producing a square-wave clocking signal, which is input, to the clock input of the flip-flop U2A 108, which may be, for example, a Motorola D flip-flop, No. 14013.

Please replace the abstract of the specification with the following:

A method of grounding a dispenser. A low impedance path is connected to elements internal to the dispenser. The low impedance path is also connected to a surface contact spring which is adapted to contact an external mounting surface when the dispenser is affixed thereto. Static electrical charge accumulated on the elements is discharged through the low impedance path and the surface contact spring to the external mounting surface.